

Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

# WEEKLY PEOPLE

VOL. XVIII, NO. 14.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## REMEMBER THESE

WHEN YOU SIZE UP THE SITUATION.

Empty Pews Where Roosevelts Go—  
"To Him Who Has More Shall Be Given," etc.—Prosperity of Employer Spells Not Prosperity of the Worker—  
Sweat Are the Uses of the Injunction.

Gladys Vanderbilt, Countess of Szczecin, is initiating her noble husband's class in the most effective whip with which to whip their serfs into submission. She is causing them to abandon the whip, which is tangible to sight as to feeling, and to adopt the whip of hunger, which combines the superior qualities of being much more tangible to feeling and not being at all tangible to sight.

In columns almost parallel, several metropolitan capitalist papers of June 22 publish under thick headlines the information that, "In Spite of the Heat the President Attended Church" on Sunday, and the renewed walls of the Rev. Dr. Aked that "The People Are Deserting the Church." Cause and effect could hardly be brought in closer juxtaposition. The institution that can afford solace to a Roosevelt class can hardly be expected to be sought for shelter by that vast class that is Rooseveltized.

The bad conscience that caused the delegates at the Republican national convention to shiver with superstitious fear from the circumstance that the gavel of Chairman Harry New, who called the convention to order, fell just thirteen times, will be gripped with a fresh pang at what happened in the Bronx Park Zoo. Two eagles one called "Uncle Sam" and the other "Teddy" fell out with the consequence that "Uncle Sam" triumphed and "Teddy" looks dilapidated. Rather ominous for "My Policies."

While the wage slaves on the section owned by Ambassador Whitelaw Reid of the plantation known as the United States of America, are sweltering in the heat, underpaid and underfed and underclothed and under-housed, bracelets "set with diamonds and a single cat's eye," and bracelets "set with diamonds, but with a single ruby in the place of the cat's eye," and "a copy of a celebrated 'Oriental necklace,'" as "remarkable for its artistic beauty as for its intrinsic value," etc., etc., flow into the parlor of Miss Jean Reid on the occasion of her wedding with the expert "horse-racing" nobleman John Ward. All of which happens in the true religious spirit according to which "to him who has, more shall be given, from him who has not even that little shall be taken away."

The Paper Pool having been fined \$24,000 as an "illegal combination in restraint of trade," the questions come with renewed force—where will this end?

Why not let loose an injunction against the vicious finers. Shall law and order wholly vanish from the land? Shall enterprise be hampered, individualism hamstrung, and prosperity shaken to its foundations?

It begins to transpire that the program of film-flamming the working class did not go quite through at Chicago. The cheek-by-jowlness, with which the Vice-Presidential candidate stood with Speaker Cannon in the latter's course of consigning to his private morgue every bill that remotely looked to the improvement of the condition of the workers, is beginning to rise as an ominous spectre before the mind of the Republican film-flamers.

How false the theory that the prosperity of the employer spells prosperity to the employee the Steel Trust is illustrating. At the very time that steel bars are booming the Trust demands of its employees that they submit to a reduction of wages. The boom of sugar was the signal for the beginning of the atrocities of slavery in Cuba. The boom of cotton, before that, was the signal for the atrocities in the South toward the Negroes. The boom of gold in Nevada was, in our own days, the signal for the advocacy of murder, plump and plain, against the miners who would not submit to be bled to death under ground. And now the boom of steel bars signals the same in the wages of the Steel Com-

panies. Verily, the "reciprocal relations" of Capital and Labor are unilateral. Tis all "give" by Labor, and "take" by Capital.

## INGRATITUDE

The Republican platform fills full its mouth with self-praise on the score of "the generous provision" it has made "for those who have fought the country's battles, and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen."

The statement is false. The Republican party has reduced the soldiers (it is them it means) who survived the nation's battles, and the widows and orphans of those who fell, to the condition of fawning beggars whom a bone is thrown to. But even if, indeed, the Republican party had made "generous provisions" for these soldiers, widows and orphans, its conduct would still be marked with crass ingratitude for the men "who have fought the country's battles, and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen."

Among the tragicomic incidents of the campaign is the sight of the Tammany Nixon, a wage slave exploiter on a large scale and profiter on a larger scale by injunctions, denouncing the baseness of the Republican anti-injunction plank.

The Rev. Dr. Poole of the Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, preached his last Sunday's sermon upon the text, "Success." The text was taken, not from the gospel, according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John or St. Paul; it was taken from the gospel according to St. Taft, who was present.

## Grand Ratification Meeting

—IN—  
COOPER UNION  
Monday, July 6, 8 P. M.

TO RATIFY THE PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
Addresses by JOHN KIRCHER, Cleveland, O.; A. S. DOWLER, El Paso, Texas; DANIEL DE LEON, New York; and other Convention Delegates.

Workingmen, Turn Out En Masse! Doors Open at 7:30 P. M.

of the students." Nay, nay; rather say in line with its policy of turning out for the employing class as well-equipped and juicy lemons for the squeezing as possible.

It is not every mystery which carries with it its solution. One of those that does, is the press despatch from Detroit that Miss Mary Joy Newland of that city is soon to wed Count Lemberg Sturz, an officer of the German army. The solution follows on the riddle's heels: "Miss Newland is wealthy in her own right."

Among the evidences of the onrush of the panic the "disappearance" of a mail pouch containing \$100,000 on a train in Kansas City gives cause to ponder. It is not only workingmen who are being caught on the highways as footpads; it is not only middle-class men who are being jailed for forgery; it is not only bankers who are committing suicide;—employees of the Government, acting, no doubt, responsive to the pressure from their relatives and friends outside of Government circles, have been stiuctured into the procession. The Crisis has but commenced.

"Further agitations against corporations must stop" is the declaration of the Oklahoma State Convention of Commercial Clubs. Agitate against the rights of the workers; agitate against the workingman's complaint that his wages are going down and the price of living going up; agitate against the claim of the workers that they are entitled to the opportunity to work;—agitate against that, but agitate against the Sacred Corporations? Shame! Quit!

In its effort to curry favor with the upper crust, there are few things the petty bourgeoisie will not submit to, if only inflicted from above. Bad bills, touching the bourgeoisie in its tenderest spot, the pocketbook, make one of these few. Accordingly, the merchants of New York are taking steps to attach the properties of their upper crust customers to the tune of \$50,000 for unpaid indebtedness. F. P. Garretson and Co. have started the ball by filing claims for \$1,000 against Mrs. Emilie Brugiere and son, at present in Europe.

Taft has started his campaign in New Haven as a clown, making jokes and hearing jokes cracked upon himself on the subject of his inordinate bulk.

the widows and orphans of soldiers killed in battle.

A vastly larger host of the country's population than all the armies the nation ever had in the field, put together, has been and is this day "fighting the country's battles"; a vast number of widows and orphans than all the widows and orphans put together of the soldiers that fell, is the yearly yield of orphans and widows rendered such by their fathers' and husbands' falling.

That vast army is the WORKING CLASS.

And what is more, the battles fought by this army are of vastly greater importance than the battles fought by the armies of soldiers. The battles of this more important army feed, clothe, house, shoe the nation. Its battles are unremitting. And such are the conditions under which they are forced to deliver battle, in factory, mine and railroad, roads, that not the bloodiest battle ever fought upon the field of battle ever killed as many soldiers as are killed and injured and maimed for life during a

single year on the nation's industrial battle-field.

How has the Republican party treated these veterans and their widows and orphans? It has let loose the military and the militia upon them. It has pelted them with injunctions. It has clubbed them with its policemen's clubs. It has enacted legislation that held the word of promise to their ears and broke it to their hearts. It has superintended the plunder of their products and has shielded the plunderers. It has, true enough, with the powerful help of the Democratic party in State and Nation, so managed affairs that, over night, millions of them may find themselves upon the street, jobless, starving!

Ingratitude, base ingratitude, to "those who fought the country's battles, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell," is the distinctive characteristic of both the dominant capitalist parties—the Republican party being a full length ahead of its Democratic compeer.

## AMERICAN BRUTALITY.

Flogging and Cheating Natives of East Africa.

Boston, Mass., June 22.—Frank G. Carpenter, writing from Tanga, German East Africa, to the Boston Sunday Globe, declares:

The colored man here has but few rights that the white man is bound to respect. This is especially so after one gets out into the wilds. Indeed, I am surprised at the cold-blooded way in which the traders relate their own treatment of the natives. An American, whom I met here, was talking the other night of a trip he had made through German East Africa, in which he had employed a large gang of negro porters to carry his supplies. Said he: "You can never tell whether these rascals are shamming or not. I remember one of my porters who was always playing off sick, and whom I had to whip almost from the start. None of my men like to walk through the swamps after nightfall. It is rather dangerous, you know; but I had to hurry and I pushed right along. One evening this porter refused to go farther. He squatted down on the edge of a log and said he would not move. I had my men stretch him out and I flogged him again and again in vain. At last the fool put up one of his arms behind him to save his back from the blows of the kuboka, and I struck his wrist and broke it. Of course, I could do nothing with him after that. He could not hold the load on his head and I had to leave him there in the swamp."

These were the words, not of a Belgian, a German or a Britisher, although I have heard equally bad stories from men of each of those nationalities, but they were of an American, and were uttered as though breaking the man's wrist and leaving him to die in the swamp were of no consequence whatever.

Another man, who pretended to be a Maltese, but who looked like an Eurasian, told me that he had lost several porters by death from exposure during a recent trading trip, and that he had flogged one until he dropped. The wages of such porters is about 4 cents a day, and they feed themselves. They carry loads of about 70 pounds each, and they trot along all day with such loads on their heads. I am told that they are cheated by the traders in every possible way. Their wages are paid in cloth, and short measure is usually given, three yards being made to go four.

The cloth mentioned in the contract is often American or American sheeting, but the traders will try to palm off Indian cottons, which are little better than cheesecloth, instead. Indeed, the English and Indian traders make no bones of telling how they cheat the natives, and they laugh over it as they do so.

## NEW SUE STORY

"The Branding Needle," the next of Sue's great historical masterpieces after "The Poniard's Hilt," will begin serially in the Daily People of Sunday, July 12, and continue daily until complete.

This story is the sequel of the preceding one. No one who read the first should fail to follow the characters in the peaceful and happy conclusion of their stormy life.

The Daily People, \$1 for 3 months. Order in time to begin this splendid story.

"Now, on to Denver!" said the Trust magnates as they left the Chicago convention, their work being done there to perfection.

"Now, on to Denver!" says Mr. Samuel Gompers, who, oblivious of the class interests of the men he represents, imagines he can get aught for them from a capitalist conclave; who, disregarding the dignity of the mission of the class he represents, drags that class down to the level of humble petitioners; and who, thus oblivious and disregardful, caused the working class to be affronted to perfection in Chicago.

Yes, indeed! "Now, on to Denver!" is the legitimate cry of the season on the lips of all dupers duping dupers.

To accord with Post Office regulations, this paper must be stopped the instant a subscription runs out. To avoid delay in getting your Weekly People, watch the number on your wrapper and renew in advance.

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

## MICHIGAN IN LINE

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HOLDS STATE CONVENTION.

Puts Up State Ticket—Reaffirms its Allegiance to the National Organization—Pledges Support to the Party's Press—Stands by Industrial Unionism.

Detroit, June 21.—Although the heat was terrific, the State convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan got down to the work before it with a vim. The comrades in Detroit were well represented; likewise was the rest of the State. There were delegations from Lansing, Saginaw and River Rouge. H. Richter was elected chairman and William Hoag secretary. After the convention was duly organized the following committees were elected: Resolutions: G. Hasseler, A. Louwett, J. Kortan; Platform: I. J. Le Brun, R. Kramer, L. N. Cunningham; Party Press and Literature: G. Herwarth, W. Williams, H. Woelin.

The State secretary read his report for the last year. The condition of the party in the state calls for much improvement. The panic had its effect upon the membership, lack of employment forcing many to move to other cities. Section Kalamazoo disbanded. During the last few months a section was organized in Lansing with young and active members, which promises much for the future. The persistent efforts of McInnes and Grabowski aided much in making clear to the workers in Lansing the vital principles of the Socialist movement. The comrades in Saginaw and Bay City are doing effective missionary work and ere long a section should be formed.

In conclusion, the report pointed out that notwithstanding the hardships resulting from the panic, the prospects of the party are bright, and with Gilhaus on the road and state and local agitation, the party will gain in members and effectiveness. Report received and referred to committee.

After recess resolutions were adopted, and referred to Press Committee for publication.

## STATE TICKET.

Governor: ARCHIE MCINNES, Lansing.

Lieutenant-Governor: SHEPARD B. COWLES, Sand Lake.

Secretary of State: JOHN A. INGRAM, Saginaw.

State Treasurer: DAVID BOYD, Bay City.

Auditor-General: THOS. GRABUSKI, Lansing.

Commissioner of State Land Office: J. H. LOTTA, Williamson.

Attorney-General: J. H. JOHNSON, River Rouge.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: CHAS. H. NEUMEIER, Saginaw.

Electors of President and Vice-Pres.: H. ULRICHT, Saginaw, A. B. LOTTA, Williamson.

ON INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM.

Whereas, The purpose of the economic organization of the working class is primarily to oppose the continual reduction of the standard of living of the wage worker, and if at all possible, improve his condition by using the power inherent in the organized labor in the modern factories in behalf of the worker, instead of the capitalist owner only; and

Whereas, The struggle against a further reduction of the standard of living, if possible, the raising of the same, being the only reasonable standpoint from which an economic organization may proceed against the exploiters with any possible hope for success within the confines of capitalism; and

Whereas, Only that economic organization can proceed from such a standpoint which strives for the final abolition of the system of capitalism as its ultimate aim and hence proceeds from the principle of the class struggle, and consequently strives to organize the workers as a class along industrial lines as opposed to the methods of the American Federation of Labor,

(Continued on page 6.)

# Woman and the Socialist Movement

By OLIVE M. JOHNSON

[This essay is furnished by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and is to be published by them in pamphlet form when complete.]

(CONCLUDED.)

TRADES UNIONISM.

Morally it seems to be conceded that women have the same rights as men in the trade unions of the A. F. of L., and many people really think that they have so in fact, if they only took advantage of it. But these unions are capitalistic unions, i. e., they have for their basic principle that the interests of capital and labor are identical. As far as they serve labor it is only the pure self-interest, not the class interest, of a few favored members of a craft. From the nature of these facts they cannot be of much, if any, help to women in their struggle. *Capital's interest* in women's labor is to get cheap labor, and to interfere with that would be too much against the "mutual" interest. The only union we know that has declared for equal rights and equal wages for women and held strictly to the declaration is the Typographical Union. The result has been, not by any means, that it opened a branch of high paid labor for women but that they have been almost entirely kept out of a trade that they were as well fitted to work in as any other. So we see that the selfish interest of the typos has been served by their "spirit of equality and human rights." Most industries in which women work in great numbers have been entirely ignored by the organizers of the A. F. of L. That is quite consistent with its nature. The A. F. of L. is a graft organization as well as a craft organization. The leaders look for high dues and high initiation fees in order to keep them in high salaries and fat sinecures, and as women's wages are, as a rule, very low, it is a poor field for extortion. Competition, too, is great in women's branches, as the work is generally much simplified, and there would be but poor hope of creating a job monopoly. As a rule, therefore, the women have remained practically unorganized. They have made no efforts themselves, and the A. F. of L. unions have made no efforts towards it.

The Shoe Workers, Textile and Laundry employees, however, have large mixed organizations. In them, however, have gone on the grossest fakirkdom and hugest extortions. Their efforts have been mostly discouraging and all of their strikes have been defeated. The last Fall River textile strike can almost be said to have been disastrous, so much suffering and misery did ensue during it and from it, among these workers.

There have of course never been any efforts to equalize the wages of men and women in these trades, much less to bring women's wages up to what is considered "a fair wage," in the average organized craft. Women workers, whether organized or unorganized, have remained very poorly paid throughout. If craft unionism has failed to better materially the workers' condition even in the most favored craft, and if where wages have been advanced it has been only by means of high dues and initiation fees that have kept other workers from the field of competition, how could it be expected that it could do anything for the trades where men, women and children are pitted against each other in factories where the most improved and perfected machinery has simplified the labor process and made competition keen?

The action of women in the trade union movement has mostly boiled down to auxiliaries and Label Leagues. As these have for their purpose to help union labor by special efforts as purchasers on the field of distribution after the capitalist is through skinning the worker in the workshop, their efforts have been valueless and the interest has ever been small. There are few women that go out to trade with the workers' small purse who do not have far greater interests in the bargain counter than in the union label.

## THE DOWNFALL OF CAPITALISM.

Capitalist society is working its own downfall. The concentration of wealth points to the fact that in the near future all industry in this country will be controlled by a very few men. It has been the historic mission of capitalism to improve and concentrate the means of production. The struggle of the individual capitalist on the industrial field has forced on the improvement of the machine as well as concentration itself. But this has created that which is bound to work the ultimate downfall of capitalism itself—namely, the Industrial Working Class. When the means of production grew too large for the owner himself to operate, he hired help. When his employees became numerous his profits grew large and so he could ultimately himself withdraw from the labor process and give his time either to financial schemes or pure enjoyment. All the work fell to wage labor, which really means that all the machines fell into the hands of wage workers. Not only do wage workers perform the actual process of physical labor, but every position in an industry, from manager and bookkeeper to the errand boy, is filled by wage workers. Then the scattered workshop has disappeared. The industry has arisen. Thousands of workers are collected under one roof, many thousands into one community. The division of labor has made one person dependent upon another, one labor process upon another, not only in one industry, but industry is interdependent upon industry. The shoe worker for an example cannot make shoes without the machine which requires a number of industries, from the miner to the metal polisher, nor without raw material which requires a number more, nor without light, fuel and power which take in some more again, nor without food, clothing and shelter which come near taking in, directly or indirectly, all the rest.

The process of labor is co-operative in the fullest sense of the word. The workshop only is private property. Thousands of workers have never seen their employer and often do not know who he is, still some one, somewhere, owns the machine and appropriates the product. It is, under such

circumstances, only natural that the co-operative process of labor should point to the co-operative ownership of the machine and the products.

It is only on account of the wrong vision of the working class that it submits to this exploitation. They imagine that the capitalist gives the workers work and that they therefore are dependent upon the capitalists. It can be only a matter of time until the workers must realize their illusion, and then the real truth will appear plainly, namely that it is they who give up the products of their labor and that, therefore, it is the capitalists who are dependent upon the workers. They will then realize the necessity of the machines becoming collective property, and as they already are in reality in possession of the machines, it will be an easy matter to oust the present owners.

But the capitalist class, like every other ruling class, will try to perpetuate its power to the very last. So they set race against race and man against woman in order to blur the class struggle. Through the press and other mouth-pieces they proclaim loudly against the Mongolians, but the capitalist class see to it that they get plenty of cheap and easily exploited Mongolians into the country. Through the same organs they tell about women being the competitor of man and how she lowers his wages and his standard of living, but they joyfully hire women and exploit them to the very last notch. The capitalists never take themselves seriously. It is only the workers that are supposed to take them seriously!

But you cannot fool all the people all the time. It is only a matter of time until the mass of workers will realize the iniquities of capitalism even as the Socialists already do. The process of evolution is inevitable. It points to the co-operative ownership of the already co-operatively operated means of production. The capitalist system has reached its fullest development. It has fulfilled its mission. Society can progress no farther capitalistically. If progress is to continue, Socialism is inevitable. But systems may retrograde. There have been long periods of retrogression in history. After the downfall of the Roman Empire there followed five centuries of dark ages in Europe. Progress had to work out through side streets and by-ways, so to speak. But the revival came in the fullness of time. It had to come. Human progress cannot be indefinitely stopped.

To-day it depends upon the working class whether progress shall continue in the direct road which evolution points out to the human race. The working class is the class of progress. It operates the means of production. It must be the future owner. Class rule must disappear and the whole people must be co-owners and co-workers. Before this can be accomplished, however, it takes much education of the workers. They must become class conscious, self-reliant and able to manage industry through their industrial administration. If the workers cannot rise to that point, however, then the course of wealth points inevitably towards imperialism, to the capitalist-feudal rule of a few and the absolute enslavement of the masses. There is no middle way. Wealth production and distribution are the determining factors of the status of the people, of freedom or slavery, of customs, ideas and laws. The to-morrow of the world is Socialism and freedom, or capitalist imperialism and coolie slavery!

Can the women of the working class, can any woman indeed, afford to ignore this? Woman's first instinct is as mother. For her child she is willing to sacrifice all. How can she stand lazily by while the dear little ones of to-day, the men and women of the future are threatened with slavery and oppression? Is it not worth a woman's while to spend a few short hours to learn about Socialism? Is it not her place to join hands with the workingmen for its accomplishment?

## CHAPTER IV.

### SOCIALISM AND THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

#### THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

There is to-day no woman question, no religious question, no nationality question and no race question. There is only one question before which all the rest disappear or into which they dissolve themselves. That is the *Labor Question*, the *Social Question*.

When Socialism first became discussed in this country it was airily put aside as un-American. "It could not grow on American soil." In Germany it was called un-German, in England un-English, in Russia un-Russian, and Japanese comrades tell us that in Japan it is called un-Japanese. To judge by that, one should think it was unworldly, indeed, and that those struck the keynote who said that before we could have Socialism we must change human nature and all people must become angels. But for all that Socialism proved not to be so easily put aside. It proves to be in America, Germany, England, Russia and Japan to stay as an agitational force until it can be fully established.

The social question faces us everywhere. Statesmen have to wrestle with it. It props up in Congress and in the judiciary. It has faced the present executive of this nation, as it has faced no one in that capacity before. When the Idaho-Colorado outrage was perpetrated against the officers of the W. F. of M. and he was deluged with protests calling upon him on his official dignity to stand up for the rights of citizenship that had been trampled upon and human rights that had been outraged, he became mightily angry and determined to squash it by putting his imperial foot hard down upon it. With one stroke of his authoritative pen he condemned all labor agitators and all Socialists as "undesirable citizens." What must have been his surprise when that did not settle the social question forever. With that ban upon him every agitator was surely expected to go into lifelong hiding. But the other thing happened. A new deluge of protests came pouring in and, such is the wicked humor of the masses, it became an honor to be an "undesirable citizen." Now "third-

term Teddy" is trying hard to make good. He is standing for "all the people" at the present time at Goldfield, and "will not allow any injustice to the workingmen." Even the imperial Theodore has found out as did once the late Mark Hanna that the workingmen are more easily cajoled than blustered into submission. He who would not quail before the biggest bad bear has had to quail before the social question!

This subject is taking tremendous proportions. It is cropping up in the school and the college, in the pulpit and on the public platform, in the press and in the home, in the workshop and out of it. It is the paramount question of the day.

Woman to-day is priding herself on the progress she is making. She is conscious of her power over the rising generation. She looks with joy to the place she will assume in the future. Therefore she cannot afford, for a day or an hour, to delay to post herself upon the great subjects of the day! The social question is not necessarily all dry economics and hard, ugly disagreeable tasks. The art, music, poetry, drama and literature of each succeeding age, that has been of value and has lived, is that which has stirred the human soul to progress! It has portrayed the sufferings and wrongs and misery of the oppressed. It has ridiculed the tyrant and the oppressor. It has satirized outworn customs, manners and laws. It has pointed out wrong and upheld right and truth. It has held up to the people the mirror of the future. There is not a field in which woman moves where she cannot make herself useful—in the nursery where she tells her little fairy-tales to the babes, in the factory where she meets the oppressed of her class, in the broad field of learning where she can disseminate knowledge and truth and beauty and high ideals to the world at large. She is half of humanity. She suffers deeply by its wrongs, she should indeed be highly interested in its progress.

#### THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

We saw that property laws and class rule have been the source of the oppression of woman and the lower classes alike, by the property-holding classes of all ages. We also saw that family relations among the workers were freed to a great extent from the nastiness and degradation that attached itself to misery and property, poverty and wealth alike. We saw that property laws and property relations have little if any influence in the working class family. Even so is this true in the social relations among the workers. The moral influences of the happy stage of being propertyless are most beneficial. We might unhesitatingly say that the wife, sister or daughter of an intelligent workingman, when the family is out of reach of poverty, is about the freest human being in the world to-day. It does not alter the fact that thousands of them do not know or realize it but complain and hanker for the follies of the rich. A fairly well paid workingman when in his health and prime stands, even under capitalism, in a position to shield his wife and daughters from the pangs of wage-slavery. Their lives are active and useful, their work may even be hard but their movements are free. If their visions are clear and their views bright they have every opportunity of equality, friendship and companionship with the men with whom they associate.

While the women's rights advocate wrapped herself in the cloak of the martyrdom of the ages and made war upon man as her tyrant and oppressor, the Socialist woman quietly assumes her position in the labor movement. She becomes a militant on the battlefield of progress, a champion of the right of humanity. In the Socialist organizations there was never a question of woman's right and equality. The Socialists are to each other not men and women, boys and girls, they are *Comrades* with equal rights and privileges. The gray-headed men and women veterans in the movement are the "Comrades" of the little boy and girl in the Young Socialists' Club. The very use of the term shows the beauty of the fact behind it. But the equality is not likeness. No one strives for likeness. Each seeks his or her place and does the work it requires, conscious of its value, whatever it may be. All cannot be speakers, editors, or writers, but all can work. The *Comrade* Editor is of small use without the *Comrade* that pushes the subscription list. The *Comrade* Speaker would have little to say without the *Comrade* that distributes the handbill. There is no sentimentality or brotherly or sisterly love about the comradeship. It implies only that all are co-workers with equal rights and equal duties, co-workers that can be controlled and criticized and corrected, co-workers that must be ruled by science, reason and order. It implies discipline as well as freedom, obedience as well as power.

The Socialist women have none of the obnoxiousness of the women's rights advocate. As a rule they are modest and quiet and proud of being womanly and ready for the work they can do, whatever it may be. They do not try to imitate man. Why should they? Their usefulness consists in being women! They do not aspire to the place of man. Why should they? They have naturally and easily made a place for themselves. They do not envy man. Why should they? They know that the misery of the working class is common to them all.

The question whether woman has a place in politics, has vanished for the Socialist woman. She has taken her place in the political campaign as educator and organizer and worker. The question of electing or being elected is the insignificant part of the Socialist campaign at the present time. The great question is to educate the working class to class-consciousness and then organize them for united action both on the economic and the political field. The Socialist woman, therefore, is no politician. She is simply working to preserve her home and the happiness of the future generation. With her it is a question of progress and human rights.

#### SOCIALISM.

The economic development points to the collective ownership of the means of production in the future society. That is all there is to Socialism. The other questions will take care of themselves. Ethics and ideas, marriage relations and laws, will reflect themselves in the changed conditions. No one can prophecy exactly what they will be. We can only judge in a general way from general economic knowledge.

Woman lost her power over herself and her children and

her civic rights in society, as her possessions lost their relative economic value. When man of the ruling class acquired economic power he begot all power. In Socialistic society the economic power falls away from class or sex. It will rest with society at large. Woman is part of society. She will produce economic goods or serve the good of the community in some useful capacity as well as the man. There will be no room for parasites, no room for rulers, no room for slaves. It will be a return of the primitive tribal relationship where the good of all will be the ultimate aim and end, only it will be on a larger and broader and fuller basis, an international, an intersexual, in short an interhuman basis.

Slavery has been an inevitable scourge in the progress of the world. In order that a part of humanity might advance, and learn and bring out the higher things, another part had to become the drudges, in the days when food was hard to procure.

Aristotle once said that in order for slavery to disappear machines would have to be invented to do the work of men. He never dreamt of such machines existing and the largest portion of the human race being enslaved to them for the benefit of only a very few, who not even are truly benefited as they are no longer the intellects of the world. But it is quite natural that the enslaved class should first have to learn the value and pay the price of liberty. "He who would be free must himself strike the blow."

The machine is here which Aristotle designated as the emancipator of mankind. It only remains for mankind to emancipate itself from it. Man has harnessed the elements to his will, let him now harness his will to control the giant he has called into life!

Expert statisticians have figured out that with the aid of modern machines, if all able-bodied men were employed for a reasonable number of days in the year, for only four hours of the day, the nation could be supplied not only with the necessities of life but also with luxuries such as now only the rich can enjoy. Four hours' work a day can be called neither work nor labor. It is only healthy exercise. By men and women aiding each other in their different capacities it would reduce the workday till it was so short as to amount only to a bit of pleasure.

Some people like to speculate on the Socialist Republic and wish to know if women are to work side by side of man in the factory or if she will stay at home and do work there only. That question will take care of itself and future generations will settle it without the least regard to what we might have to say about it. One thing is certain, woman will be economically as free as man. She is part of society and society will own the economic powers collectively. That there will be division of labor is certain. That is part of progress. That this division will be based on natural tastes and powers is also quite certain. That is according to common sense and reason.

The great subject to-day is the education and organization of the working class both upon the political field, the great field of agitation where the capitalist hirelings can be met on their own ground, and upon the economic field where the workers must prepare for taking over the industries and carrying out the administration of the future. Women should do all they can to become organized to resist the oppression by the employer if possible, but most of all to fit themselves to take their places in the administration of the Socialist Republic.

The work in the Socialist organization furnishes all the opportunities for women. It is her only true and proper field of action.

THE END.

## Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels  
New and Popular Priced  
Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, *Ancient Society*, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all.

The *Labor News* is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

# SOME HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMENT

BY THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY.

(Continued.)

Strikes of 2,000 Demoralized.

When the General Electric Company learned that the I. W. W. men were in each other's hair, it thought the time ripe to strike the blow to destroy the organization. During the wrangles, it happened that the draftsmen started to organize. There was not much attention paid to this, although it was the first time that office-workers joined the I. W. W. Their grievance was reported at the meeting of the industrial council, and the matter was turned into the hands of the grievance committee, and almost forgotten by the membership. The Noonan policy of "No publicity" was lived up to. Everything was kept out of the press and only a small item appeared in an Albany paper, coming from an unknown source, that three draftsmen were discharged at the General Electric Co., which might result in a strike of the I. W. W., an organization having 2,000 members. A few days after, another small item appeared in the Schenectady Daily Union stating that the trouble had been adjusted, and the three draftsmen reinstated. It was thought that both items emanated from the company's office, which desired a strike of the I. W. W. men, and wanted the public at large and the workers to believe that there was no trouble at all.

Suddenly the membership were called together for a mass meeting. No reasons were given, and only a small number were notified, and at the mass meeting only about three hundred appeared out of three thousand. Some S. L. P. men advised caution and warned against hasty action, but it was nevertheless unanimously decided to strike unless the company reinstated the draftsmen. When then the I. W. W. men struck it came like a bolt from a clear sky. The company was not surprised; it was the working people. The company expected what was coming, and wanted it to come, as all appearances showed.

The local papers were filled with denunciations of the I. W. W. The company's side was given in full, under goring headlines, which were against the strikers, and were for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the people and discouraging the strikers. When the organization committee met in the evening the men went on strike, and seeing the attitude of the press, the revolutionists proposed that the press committee be immediately instructed to issue a strike bulletin, as nothing could be expected from the local press. In spite of this, Charles W. Noonan maintained that the local papers would give us a "fair shake" and that it was not necessary to have our own strike bulletins.

The strike committee prepared a statement for the local papers, but it was so badly mutilated and given a secondary place, sandwiched in between the statements of the company and the sneers of the editors, that the conservative fellows were wrought up against the "unfairness" of the press. A motion then that the press committee prepare a bulletin and have 15,000 copies printed was carried unanimously by the mass meeting of the strikers. It was essential at that period to have the bulletin immediately printed and distributed in order to counteract the influence of the hostile press. After the mass meeting of the strikers the committee met, and it proposed that the press committee immediately go to work and prepare the bulletin, and in order to secure its prompt distribution, some one be sent to New York to have the bulletin printed at the Labor News Company. Charles W. Noonan altogether ignored the proposition and switched the discussion on another subject. The revolutionists saw Noonan's autocratic action, but in order to avoid friction, said nothing. When finally the question of the press committee again was brought up, Noonan, through a shrewd move on his part and some of his lieutenants, had himself elected on the committee to counteract the radicals. One of the revolutionists immediately wished to resign, pointing out that with Noonan on the press committee no work would be done, as his conservative attitude would cause friction; and so in order that the press committee do its work, which was absolutely necessary at the time, he would rather step aside. The resignation was not accepted and the member was urged to stay, but it had its desired effect, for the radical sentiment predominated.

Noonan's presence nevertheless caused delay, as the work which could have been accomplished in two hours lasted more than ten, and only at three o'clock in the morning did the press committee finish its work. There were several printing

# THE LOGIC OF SOCIALISM

AND WHY IT MUST AND SHALL SUCCEED CAPITALISM.

houses in Schenectady, but not one accepted the printing. It seemed the G. E. C. subsidized all the printing establishments, and so the printing had to be done in Albany. The bulletins were issued almost a week later than required, and the capitalist press in the meantime had done its disastrous work. The strikers who were impatiently asking for the bulletins were thoroughly aroused against the capitalist press, and members of the strike committee had to hold them back from doing bodily injury to the reporters of the capitalist papers, who were several times ejected from the strikers' headquarters.

The strike committee, which first ignored the proposition of having the bulletin printed at the Labor News Company, now went so far as to order first 2,000 copies of the Daily People, and subsequently 3,000 copies of the Weekly People, the only paper which printed the facts of the trouble, and took unqualified sides with the strikers. The Daily People was eagerly sought, and many strikers eagerly exclaimed: "This is the only paper which stands by the strikers."

The distribution of the Daily People, and later of the bulletin, which had a revolutionary ring, caused the reactionaries to stick their heads together and do their dirty work. "Chairman" Noonan was the first one to announce that the screwmakers' local, on account of the radical stand of the strike committee in regard to the leaflets and papers, was in an uproar and about to decide to go back to work. This action of Noonan was nothing but a ruse to blame the radicals for mismanaging the strike, but he failed, for only a few minutes later a committee appeared before the strike committee stating that the screwmakers decided unanimously to stay out to the last. When asked, the committee stated that they knew nothing about any objection against the literature distributed. On the contrary, the local voted to approve of the actions of the strike committee.

But the reactionists did not work in the open; they worked underhanded. Whispering here and there discouraged many strikers. Quite a number of them went out and caused dissensions. Added to this was the treacherous conduct of the president of the union, who suddenly adjourned the meeting of the molders, who were considering the aiding of the I. W. W. They were in favor of aiding, but did not have the necessary training to carry it. They worshipped constitutionalism and parliamentarism, while denouncing their president, and thus failed to act.

The coming out of the molders was the last hope of the strikers, and when the action of the molders was heard, disintegration set in. The strike committee, in order to save the organization, made steps toward ending the strike. The company did not recede from its first position, that of the discharging of the three draftsmen. All strikers were to be re-employed and put back in their former places unless they were filled by strikebreakers. Strikebreakers were not to be molested. Those whose places were filled were to be re-employed as soon as vacancies occurred. The conditions were accepted, which meant the losing of the strike.

## Why Strike Failed.

The causes of the failure of the strike were the following:

(1.) The neglect on the part of the organization committee to inform the members of the organization about the standing of the case, and to arouse interest among them.

(2.) The failure of the strike committee or industrial council to use the press in order to arouse public indignation against the company, that is, to set the spirit of the age moving, which is against tyrannical action, despotism. Had the working class of Schenectady and the working class known the facts before the strike occurred, no strike would have become necessary, as the spirit of the age would have stayed the hand of the tyrant. The I. W. W. had the proofs that the G. E. Co. was maneuvering to crush the organization of the workers, and that the company officials were but equivocating; that the reasons given for the discharge of the draftsmen were fictitious, and that the real reason was the breaking up of the organization.

(To Be Concluded.)

To accord with Post Office regulations, this paper must be stopped the instant a subscription runs out. To avoid delay in getting your Weekly People, watch the number on your wrapper and renew in advance.

There are people who say: "You Socialists have a beautiful ideal. It may be realized some day, but men will have to be angels when it is. Things have always been as they are and I am afraid always will be so."

Whoever raises this as an objection against Socialism shows his lack of knowledge of the development of the race. The fact is that man in every quarter of the globe has developed from a lower state than any of the savages to-day in existence.

"All of our ancestors were at one time man eaters, and they ate human flesh because they could not otherwise so easily satisfy their wants. Civilized man to-day, when reduced to the last extremity, will not hesitate to do what his barbarous ancestors did when they were in like straits—that is, eat the flesh of his fellow man.

When man started on his career it was with great difficulty that he could supply his wants at all. When he fashioned rude tools and weapons out of stone, and domesticated certain animals, he had taken an immense step forward.

It is this ability of man to make tools, and by their use render the forces of nature subservient to him, that distinguishes him from all other animals. Franklin, the greatest of Americans, defines man as the tool-making animal.

It is this ability of man, developed through the ages, that permits us to-day to harness Niagara's power, to chain the lightning, to rush through space at terrific speed, to produce things in immense quantities and quickly. Men boast of this as the most wonderful of all the ages, and perhaps it is, but there is not a single thing that we could do to-day were it not for the developments that went before. We brag of four-day boats to Europe, but such things would be impossible had not some savage ancestor brushed back the hair from his eyes and by fire or rude implement hollowed from the log the first canoe.

We can go from New York to Chicago in 18 hours, but we could not do so had not some savage genius invented the first wheel. Nor could we rush through space at the rate we do to-day had there not been the long development from that log wheel to the fast flying express.

So intimately is man's development on every line connected with the development of the tool that we name the several periods in his history by the material out of which he fashioned the tool, as the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age.

By the aid of the tool, man added to his height and his power, for if you are able, by the aid of a contrivance to move a ton weight, it is just the same as if you physically possessed the power to do it. And as this power over nature, by reason of the tool, increased, man's ideas changed.

When the cannibal found that it was more profitable to keep his prisoners alive and turn them into slaves to work for him, cannibalism became wrong. The development of the tool changed not only his habits of living, but his habits of thought. And so it has been all through the career of the race, as the methods of production changed, change after change in the social structure had to keep pace with it.

The Socialist points out that production has reached that state at which Socialism is demonstrated and becomes a necessity. He recognizes that one hundred years or even fifty years ago it could not have been inaugurated. He also recognizes that if it were not in harmony with evolution it could not be inaugurated to-day; but he demonstrates that the only logical system of ownership of a collectively operated tool is collective ownership, as collective as it is operated. And that is Socialism—Leaflet No. 5, of New Labor Library.

He who argues against Socialism in the manner above described seems to think that changes in the social order are a matter of whim. They look at

Socialism very much as if it were a ready-made suit of clothes which they could put on to-morrow. Socialism is not an ideal state imagined by feather brains, nor is it the whim of cranks.

The Socialist is one who, with the history of the past before him, applies his knowledge to the present. He realizes that a social change is necessary and that it is near. He also realizes that unless that needed change is intelligently brought about there is danger that the civilization of to-day may be blotted out, as has happened in the past.

As all the means by which we live pass into fewer and fewer hands, greater and ever greater becomes the power of the few. And so long as we recognize the right of the few to absolutely own, as their private property, the things that we all need whereby to live, our condition cannot help but grow worse.

One hundred years ago, and even less, the private ownership of the tool tallied with the method of production. Then the tool was operated by its OWNER, and whatever he produced was his. Today the tool has grown so gigantic that only large aggregations of men can operate it, and among them you will never find the owner. The introduction of machinery and its perfection has changed the social basis. You no longer find the family substantially self-supporting, as in the days of small production. Machinery has revolutionized society.

Whereas, under small production the producer completed the article he made, to-day he does but the one-hundredth part toward its completion. Before the introduction of shoe-making machinery the shoemaker made the shoe complete, taking two days or more. To-day it takes some sixty or more operations to complete the shoe and but a few minutes in time.

To-day the workers are co-operating. Under Socialism the benefits of their co-operative labor would go to themselves. Under capitalism the benefits go to the capitalist because he owns the tool of production. In the days of individual ownership and production the fruits of a man's labor belonged to himself for the sole reason that he OWNED the tool. The capitalist reaps the fruit of labor's effort because he—the capitalist—OWNS the tool. The workers, who collectively operate the tool cannot reap the fruits of their labor until they COLLECTIVELY OWN the tool of production.

The possibilities for good to the workers that lie in the modern tool of production cannot be comprehended to-day. Abundance, beyond the dreams of the dreamers of the past, is a possibility. Mankind stands at the gateway of civilization, but the capitalist blocks the way. Man's command over the resources and forces of nature is now so great, that we all could, under a proper social system, live in luxury.

The Socialist points out to the worker the contradiction that exists between the capitalist system of property and the modern productive forces. He also points out that only by transforming the system of property from capitalist ownership into collective ownership by the workers, can the revolutionary line be followed along which the race has travelled in its development from the stage of Barbarism and its aspiration to that of Civilization.

The Socialist points out that production has reached that state at which Socialism is demonstrated and becomes a necessity. He recognizes that one hundred years or even fifty years ago it could not have been inaugurated. He also recognizes that if it were not in harmony with evolution it could not be inaugurated to-day; but he demonstrates that the only logical system of ownership of a collectively operated tool is collective ownership, as collective as it is operated. And that is Socialism—Leaflet No. 5, of New Labor Library.

He who argues against Socialism in the manner above described seems to think that changes in the social order are a matter of whim. They look at

Socialism very much as if it were a ready-made suit of clothes which they could put on to-morrow. Socialism is not an ideal state imagined by feather brains, nor is it the whim of cranks.

The Socialist is one who, with the history of the past before him, applies his knowledge to the present. He realizes that a social change is necessary and that it is near. He also realizes that unless that needed change is intelligently brought about there is danger that the civilization of to-day may be blotted out, as has happened in the past.

As all the means by which we live pass into fewer and fewer hands, greater and ever greater becomes the power of the few. And so long as we recognize the right of the few to absolutely own, as their private property, the things that we all need whereby to live, our condition cannot help but grow worse.

One hundred years ago, and even less, the private ownership of the tool tallied with the method of production. Then the tool was operated by its OWNER, and whatever he produced was his. Today the tool has grown so gigantic that only large aggregations of men can operate it, and among them you will never find the owner. The introduction of machinery and its perfection has changed the social basis. You no longer find the family substantially self-supporting, as in the days of small production. Machinery has revolutionized society.

Whereas, under small production the producer completed the article he made, to-day he does but the one-hundredth part toward its completion. Before the introduction of shoe-making machinery the shoemaker made the shoe complete, taking two days or more. To-day it takes some sixty or more operations to complete the shoe and but a few minutes in time.

To-day the workers are co-operating. Under Socialism the benefits of their co-operative labor would go to themselves. Under capitalism the benefits go to the capitalist because he owns the tool of production. In the days of individual ownership and production the fruits of a man's labor belonged to himself for the sole reason that he OWNED the tool. The capitalist reaps the fruit of labor's effort because he—the capitalist—OWNS the tool. The workers, who collectively operate the tool cannot reap the fruits of their labor until they COLLECTIVELY OWN the tool of production.

The possibilities for good to the workers that lie in the modern tool of production cannot be comprehended to-day. Abundance, beyond the dreams of the dreamers of the past, is a possibility. Mankind stands at the gateway of civilization, but the capitalist blocks the way. Man's command over the resources and forces of nature is now so great, that we all could, under a proper social system, live in luxury.

The Socialist points out to the worker the contradiction that exists between the capitalist system of property and the modern productive forces. He also points out that only by transforming the system of property from capitalist ownership into collective ownership by the workers, can the revolutionary line be followed along which the race has travelled in its development from the stage of Barbarism and its aspiration to that of Civilization.

The Socialist points out that production has reached that state at which Socialism is demonstrated and becomes a necessity. He recognizes that one hundred years or even fifty years ago it could not have been inaugurated. He also recognizes that if it were not in harmony with evolution it could not be inaugurated to-day; but he demonstrates that the only logical system of ownership of a collectively operated tool is collective ownership, as collective as it is operated. And that is Socialism—Leaflet No. 5, of New Labor Library.

He who argues against Socialism in the manner above described seems to think that changes in the social order are a matter of whim. They look at

Socialism very much as if it were a ready-made suit of clothes which they could put on to-morrow. Socialism is not an ideal state imagined by feather brains, nor is it the whim of cranks.

The Socialist is one who, with the history of the past before him, applies his knowledge to the present. He realizes that a social change is necessary and that it is near. He also realizes that unless that needed change is intelligently brought about there is danger that the civilization of to-day may be blotted out, as has happened in the past.

As all the means by which we live pass into fewer and fewer hands, greater and ever greater becomes the power of the few. And so long as we recognize the right of the few to absolutely own, as their private property, the things that we all need whereby to live, our condition cannot help but grow worse.

One hundred years ago, and even less, the private ownership of the tool tallied with the method of production. Then the tool was operated by its OWNER, and whatever he produced was his. Today the tool has grown so gigantic that only large aggregations of men can operate it, and among them you will never find the owner. The introduction of machinery and its perfection has changed the social basis. You no longer find the family substantially self-supporting, as in the days of small production. Machinery has revolutionized society.

Whereas, under small production the producer completed the article he made, to-day he does but the one-hundredth part toward its completion. Before the introduction of shoe-making machinery the shoemaker made the shoe complete, taking two days or more. To-day it takes some sixty or more operations to complete the shoe and but a few minutes in time.

To-day the workers are co-operating. Under Socialism the benefits of their co-operative labor would go to themselves. Under capitalism the benefits go to the capitalist because he owns the tool of production. In the days of individual ownership and production the fruits of a man's labor belonged to himself for the sole reason that he OWNED the tool. The capitalist reaps the fruit of labor's effort because he—the capitalist—OWNS the tool. The workers, who collectively operate the tool cannot reap the fruits of their labor until they COLLECTIVELY OWN the tool of production.

The possibilities for good to the workers that lie in the modern tool of production cannot be comprehended to-day. Abundance, beyond the dreams of the dreamers of the past, is a possibility. Mankind stands at the gateway of civilization, but the capitalist blocks the way. Man's command over the resources and forces of nature is now so great, that we all could, under a proper social system, live in luxury.

The Socialist points out to the worker the contradiction that exists between the capitalist system of property and the modern productive forces. He also points out that only by transforming the system of property from capitalist ownership into collective ownership by the workers, can the revolutionary line be followed along which the race has travelled in its development from the stage of Barbarism and its aspiration to that of Civilization.

The Socialist points out that production has reached that state at which Socialism is demonstrated and becomes a necessity. He recognizes that one hundred years or even fifty years ago it could not have been inaugurated. He also recognizes that if it were not in harmony with evolution it could not be inaugurated to-day; but he demonstrates that the only logical system of ownership of a collectively operated tool is collective ownership, as collective as it is operated. And that is Socialism—Leaflet No. 5, of New Labor Library.

He who argues against Socialism in the manner above described seems to think that changes in the social order are a matter of whim. They look at

Socialism very much as if it were a ready-made suit of clothes which they could put on to-morrow. Socialism is not an ideal state imagined by feather brains, nor is it the whim of cranks.

The Socialist is one who, with the history of the past before him, applies his knowledge to the present. He realizes that a social change is necessary and that it is near. He also realizes that unless that needed change is intelligently brought about there is danger that the civilization of to-day may be blotted out, as has happened in the past.

As all the means by which we live pass into fewer and fewer hands, greater and ever greater becomes the power of the few. And so long as we recognize the right of the few to absolutely own, as their private property, the things that we all need whereby to live, our condition cannot help but grow worse.

One hundred years ago, and even less, the private ownership of the tool tallied with the method of production. Then the tool was operated by its OWNER, and whatever he produced was his. Today the tool has grown so gigantic that only large aggregations of men can operate it, and among them you will never find the owner. The introduction of machinery and its perfection has changed the social basis. You no longer find the family substantially self-supporting, as in the days of small production. Machinery has revolutionized society.

Whereas, under small production the producer completed the article he made, to-day he does but the one-hundredth part toward its completion. Before the introduction of shoe-making machinery the shoemaker made the shoe complete, taking two days or more. To-day it takes some sixty or more operations to complete the shoe and but a few minutes in time.

To-day the workers are co-operating. Under Socialism the benefits of their co-operative labor would go to themselves. Under

## WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED  
STATES  
In 1888 2,068  
In 1892 21,157  
In 1896 36,564  
In 1900 74,191  
In 1904 34,172



Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00;  
six months, 50c; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly  
People, whether for editorial or business  
departments, must be addressed to: The  
Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York  
City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on  
their papers and renew promptly in order  
not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper  
regularly in two weeks from the date when  
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

The wagon's creaking ne'er will cease  
While its fifth wheel gets all the grease.

—GEORGE MARSHALL SLOANE.

UNITED WE FALL; DIVIDED WE  
STAND."

Imagine some innocent traveler from  
Mars landing in Chicago during the ses-  
sion of the Republican national convention.  
Imagine him taking up a copy of the  
Republican platform which opens with  
shouts of general praise for the  
record of the Republican party as the  
Nation's savior, and closes more specifically  
with an arraignment of the Democratic  
party as the Nation's Evil Genius.  
Imagine him thereupon listening to the  
speech of the permanent chairman of the  
convention, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.  
Imagine him closely following the chair-  
man's words as, link by link, he framed his  
argument to prove that national  
prosperity, national order, national  
happiness, national safety within and without,  
"religion," "the family," etc., etc.,  
depend wholly, exclusively upon the  
success of the Republican and the defeat  
of the Democratic party, whose very  
existence is a menace to all the above good  
things. Imagine that—what must the  
conclusion be that would inevitably take  
shape in our innocent traveler's mind?

He would conclude that the supreme  
effort of such an extract of religiousness,  
of patriotism, of goodness, of abnegation,  
and of intrepidity in the Nation's behalf  
must be utterly to destroy that bad  
thing, the Democratic party; to tear it  
up, branch and root; to pass the plow  
through every inch of ground that such  
an evil tree ever occupied; to re-manure  
the soil thus plowed with Republican  
manure; to seek to obliterate every vestige  
of the evil growth.

Exactly the opposite is the fact.

The tactical motto that wisely guides  
the Republican party, as it guides the  
Democratic, is: United we fall; divided  
we stand.

No greater calamity could befall either  
the Republican or the Democratic party  
than the disappearance of either from  
the field.

With only one of them in the field, the  
cat would be out of the bag. Their  
actual identity would be disclosed. To-  
day, the stockholders of the Plunder-  
bund, by dividing into two parties that  
seem to aim at each other's destruction,  
can keep the people in false gaze. Each  
acts for the other like the red rag with  
which a fellow bull-fighter draws the  
attention of angry bull from his hard-  
pressed companion.

Divided into two, if necessary, more  
than two parties, Plunderbund stands;  
united into one, its downfall would be  
instantaneous.

It is not the Republican party that  
will destroy the Democratic. It is not the  
Democratic party that will destroy the  
Republican. If either should accidentally  
gather so much strength as to  
endanger the other's life, it would  
quickly come to the rescue and set the  
weakening back upon its feet. The funds  
of the identical rubber bugs, named  
Trusts, now flow through underground  
channels to water the roots of both, and  
keep their poison flowers in bloom.

The Republican party will never de-  
stroy the Democratic. The death-bed of  
the Democratic will be the death-bed of  
the Republican party also, "simulta-  
neously and at once."

What will that death-bed be?

It will be the Appomattox of this  
generation, whither and into which the  
consolidated Socialist forces of the land,  
organized in class conscious political as  
well as industrial battalions, will have  
driven the two, along with all other political  
sides, out of the field.

On that day the first part of the Rep-  
Dem motto, united we fall, will be  
proven as true by the Social Revolution,  
as they themselves are now proving true  
the second part of their motto, divided  
we stand.

## LO, A SOMERSAULT!

These many years have the foes of  
Progress been seeking to stem the on-  
ward march of Socialism with the  
false cry of "Religion!" Their "eco-  
nomic," "statistical" and "sociologic"  
weapons being broken like reeds by  
the superior science of Socialism, these  
foes invariably fall back upon hocus-  
pocus, and sought support from the  
unthinking. "Socialism is against  
Christianity!" became the favorite  
twaddle behind which capitalism, routed by Reason, sought shelter.

These many years has Socialism,  
with the serenity of conscious ascen-  
dency, answered, and proved the  
answer, that Socialism, no more than as-  
tronomy, concerns itself with Christian  
or any other theology.

But ever, again, these many years,  
the half-pressed spokesmen of Capitalism—its  
professors, politicians, press and pulpitiere—would return to  
their vomit, and raise against Socialism  
the cry of "Anti-Christian," with the  
implication that Capitalism is "Pro-  
Christian."

Suddenly, lo, a somersault! A frantic,  
jerky, hysterical effort from cap-  
italist quarters to run away from their  
previous attitude. The somersault cuts  
its completest caper, so far, in the New  
York "Times" of June 5, wherein the  
following declaration is made editorial-  
ly:

"They [Socialism and Christianity] are  
not necessarily inconsistent, but  
they can not possibly be identical. So-  
cialism is purely economic, and Christi-  
anity has the same relation to So-  
cialism that it has to bi-metallism or  
free trade. It is an ill day for Christi-  
anity when it entangles itself with  
such subjects."

A completer somersault no clown  
ever turned on the rink of Barnum's.  
Formerly, the capitalist pundits strove  
with might and main to "tangle Christi-  
anity with such subjects"; formerly,  
the capitalist press split ink regardless  
of expense to prove that Capitalism  
spelt Christianity and, therefore, So-  
cialism spelt Anti-Christ. Now, all of  
a sudden, the "Times" steals a page  
from Socialist reasoning, and declares  
with Socialist accuracy that, Socialism  
being purely economic, Christianity has  
no more relation to Socialism than it  
has to bi-metallism or free trade. Why  
this sudden reversal? Hence this  
sudden new departure to disentangle  
Christianity from economics?

The reason will be found in the re-  
cent launching of the Christian Fellow-  
ship; and will be found explained  
among the reasons, stated in these col-  
umns, why despite the error of the  
claim of the Christian Fellowship that  
Jesus proclaimed Socialism, the Fel-  
lowship deserves to be encouraged in  
the performance of its special mission  
—the Christian Fellowship being in the  
nature of a petard of class-rule get-up  
with which capitalist chicanery is now  
itself being hoisted.

Who would not turn, and quickly,  
too, a somersault back to escape being  
hoisted by the petard he had been  
nursing for others? Hence the exhilar-  
ating somersault on the part of the  
"Times" somersaulters.

## INJUNCTIONS.

The only bona fide, and, of course,  
unsuccessful attempt on the part of  
Craft Unionism to check the injunctions  
iniquity before the Republican Committee  
on Resolutions was the attempt made  
by H. R. Fuller on behalf of the Broth-  
erhood of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen  
and Trainmen. The proposition he in-  
troduced was a pledge on the part of the  
Republican party for legislation that,  
among other things, shall guarantee  
trial by jury to persons accused of  
contempt of Court. This clause is the  
crack of the whip; this is the clincher—the  
only clincher possible while capital-  
ism prevails.

All other propositions, such as statu-  
tory amendments guaranteeing the "right  
to strike," or the "right to induce others  
to strike," or forbidding the issue of  
injunctions "without proper considera-  
tion" or "without a hearing," etc., etc.,  
are husks; unqualified snare and delu-  
sions. If such amendments could be  
effective, they are superfluous; if not  
superfluous, they are as ineffective as  
plasters on a wooden leg. A definite  
provision guaranteeing trial by jury to  
persons accused of contempt of court—  
that is a horse of a different color.

The real feature of injunctions is not  
that they are issued "without proper  
consideration." What great harm could  
come to any one if the Court issued a  
writ enjoining him from sneezing; if he,  
thereupon, persists in his Adam-and-  
Eve-given biologic rights, continued to  
sneeze; and if, when arrested, he would  
have a trial by his peers? Sneezing not  
being found in the criminal code, he  
would be set free.

The real feature of injunctions is not  
that they are issued "without a hearing."  
What great harm could come to a man if,  
without a hearing, the Court issued a  
writ enjoining from committing mur-  
der, whereas, had he a hearing, the af-  
fidavits charging him with such criminal  
intent could be proven to be perjured?

On that day the first part of the Rep-  
Dem motto, united we fall, will be  
proven as true by the Social Revolution,  
as they themselves are now proving true  
the second part of their motto, divided  
we stand.

ing as a conduit for the circulation of  
murder-inciting sheets.

Perish the thought that so watchful  
an official objects to Anarchy only  
when it goes its ox, but winks at the  
deary when it goes other folks' oxen!

## TIS NO WONDER.

The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of  
the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian  
Church in Brooklyn, has just inherited  
by the will of his mother property  
amounting to \$750,000.

Is this amount in canned meats, or  
canned vegetables, or trunkfuls of  
clothing, or hats, or shoes, from which  
to derive food and comfort for the inner  
man; or does it consist of books, pictures,  
musical instruments and their  
appendages to feed the mind? No; the  
\$750,000 inheritance consists of none of  
those things. Nor yet does it consist of  
gold and silver coin, or greenbacks,  
or treasury, or bank notes. Even if the  
inheritance of the Rev. Gregg consisted  
of such things, an inquisitive mind would  
be justified to raise the curtain, and  
inquire into the source of that wealth,  
and, the inquiry having revealed certain  
secrets, question, perhaps, the propriety  
of anybody's, a minister in particular,  
consuming such goods. But the inheritance  
that has fallen to the Rev. Gregg is threat-  
ened to be treated. No debt, fraudulent  
or otherwise, figures in the Cossack-led  
turmoil in Teheran. Quite freely the  
fact is admitted that the Cossack forces  
"fired upon the houses of the liberal  
leaders," that "homes of liberal leaders  
were attacked as the pretext for later  
looting," and some more such tell-tale  
items, prominent among which is the  
item that the "Persian House of Parlia-  
ment has been bombarded." All this  
sounds confused. Perhaps some internal  
American event may furnish a tip to  
what it all means.

The \$750,000 inheritance is reported  
to consist mainly of "valuable stocks and  
mortgages." In other words, what the  
Rev. Gregg has received is a \$750,000  
power to absorb unto himself the wealth  
that others produce. Considering that  
the inheritance consists of "valuable"  
stocks and mortgages, it is safe to say  
that the said stocks and mortgages will  
bring in dividends and interest averaging  
10 per cent; that would furnish the Rev.  
Gregg \$75,000 a year of the fruit of the  
sweat of other peoples' brow; halve the  
said average dividends and interest, say  
they average only 5 per cent. The blood-  
money would still run up to the snug  
amount of a yearly \$37,500 sum.

It is not reported that the Rev. Dr.  
Gregg has given up his pulpit; on the  
contrary, the report is to the effect that  
he continues to grace it "with the ad-  
miration of his flock." And it is not  
reported that the Rev. Gregg has taken  
steps to utilize the power he inherited  
so as to overthrow the iniquitous system  
that can enable an able-bodied man to  
sponge a living upon the toilers; on the  
contrary, it is reported that the Rev.  
Gregg is sermonizing upon the "sanctity  
of property," a thing that he is a living  
denial of.

Long before it was a social possibility  
to abstain from taking "increment"—the  
equivalent of interest, rent or profit—the  
Psalmist thundered against the practice  
and shut its indulgers out of the "Divine  
City"; long before social development  
had rendered affluence possible for all, and  
consequently the contrast of the "rich"  
and "poor" no longer an inevitable evil,  
did the Master, whom the Rev. Gregg  
pretends to worship, declare it was  
easier for a camel to pass through the  
eye of a needle than for a rich man to  
enter the Kingdom of God. To-day  
when the former impossibilities have  
become possible, a minister sets the ex-  
ample and accepts the now unqualifiedly  
iniquitous creed of capitalism, with the  
admiration of his flock.

Any wonder that from all Churches  
the people are falling away?

## THE CAMPAIGN ON.

Work Should Begin All Along the S.  
L. P. Line.

The Operating Fund has of late given  
us greatly needed assistance, and while  
we would much rather that the spread  
of the propaganda provided the means  
for operation still the means must be  
by remitting promptly.

Now is the time to push the Weekly  
People. Six months' subscriptions, taken  
now, will carry the readers well over  
the campaign, and who can say how  
many that weekly visitor will turn to  
ward Socialism.

Thereupon, on June 9th, the "Seattle  
Daily Times" said:

"We don't know whether Judge  
Emory has any real, live, burning  
friends in Seattle or not—but if he  
has, and that murderer Thompson  
shows his head in Seattle and LIVES  
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, the friends  
of Emory will be denounced as cow-  
ards."

The attention of the Postmaster-  
General is urgently called to this truly  
murder-preaching Anarchist publica-  
tion:

Enjoying, as the Postmaster-General  
does, intimate official relations with no  
less a limb of "Law and Order" than  
Attorney-General Bonaparte, it is cer-  
tain the Postmaster-General will not  
lack for statutes under which to prevent  
the "Seattle Daily Times" from  
spreading its Anarchistic tenets with  
the aid of the mail.

The real feature of injunctions is not  
that they are issued "without a hearing."  
What great harm could come to a man if,  
without a hearing, the Court issued a  
writ enjoining from committing mur-  
der, whereas, had he a hearing, the af-  
fidavits charging him with such criminal  
intent could be proven to be perjured?

Watch the label on your paper. It  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third, the year.

## WELCOME, PERSIA!

Persia has hitherto been known as "a  
buffer state" for England, or a "bone of  
contention" for Russia—and the Oriental  
population of Persia "liked it." Occa-  
sionally, some religious fanatic killed a  
Shah. But that was all "in the busi-  
ness." For the rest, Persia trudged, or  
seemed to trudge on in the old ruts.  
Shah succeeded Shah, and the first of  
the official act of the sovereign was, in regula-  
tion, to pick out fifteen wives from the  
thirty maids of "high families" pre-  
sented to him to take his pick.

While all this was going on, other  
things were also happening, though not  
quite so ostentatious. Railroads were  
built, many more planned; factories—not  
many, but enough to leaven things—  
were set up. Stocks were floated and  
"located." The consequence was the in-  
troduction of some decidedly western  
nations; these wrought their effect. The  
upshot is the commotion now in Te-  
heran.

The happenings of recent days in Per-  
sia's capital are not happenings of the  
regulation type. When foreign armed  
forces invade a weak foreign territory in  
behalf of Law and Order, the invasion is  
usually brought on to collect some  
fraudulent debt, as Venezuela is threat-  
ened to be treated. No debt, fraudulent  
or otherwise, figures in the Cossack-led  
turmoil in Teheran. Quite freely the  
fact is admitted that the Cossack forces  
"fired upon the houses of the liberal  
leaders," that "homes of liberal leaders  
were attacked as the pretext for later  
looting," and some more such tell-tale  
items, prominent among which is the  
item that the "Persian House of Parlia-  
ment has been bombarded." All this  
sounds confused. Perhaps some internal  
American event may furnish a tip to  
what it all means.

The happenings of recent days in Per-  
sia's capital are not happenings of the  
regulation type. When foreign armed  
forces invade a weak foreign territory in  
behalf of Law and Order, the invasion is  
usually brought on to collect some  
fraudulent debt, as Venezuela is threat-  
ened to be treated. No debt, fraudulent  
or otherwise, figures in the Cossack-led  
turmoil in Teheran. Quite freely the  
fact is admitted that the Cossack forces  
"fired upon the houses of the liberal  
leaders," that "homes of liberal leaders  
were attacked as the pretext for later  
looting," and some more such tell-tale  
items, prominent among which is the  
item that the "Persian House of Parlia-  
ment has been bombarded." All this  
sounds confused. Perhaps some internal  
American event may furnish a tip to  
what it all means.

It is not reported that the Rev. Dr.  
Gregg has given up his pulpit; on the  
contrary, the report is to the effect that  
he continues to grace it "with the ad-  
miration of his flock." And it is not  
reported that the Rev. Gregg has taken  
steps to utilize the power he inherited  
so as to overthrow the iniquitous system  
that can enable an able-bodied man to  
sponge a living upon the toilers; on the  
contrary, it is reported that the Rev.  
Gregg is sermonizing upon the "sanctity  
of property," a thing that he is a living  
denial of.

It is not reported that the Rev. Dr.  
Gregg has given up his pulpit; on the  
contrary, the report is to the effect that  
he continues to grace it "with the ad-  
miration of his flock." And it is not  
reported that the Rev. Gregg has taken  
steps to utilize the power he inherited  
so as to overthrow the iniquitous system  
that can enable an able-bodied man to  
sponge a living upon the toilers; on the  
contrary, it is reported that the Rev.  
Gregg is sermonizing upon the "sanctity  
of property," a thing that he is a living  
denial of.

It is not reported that the Rev. Dr.  
Gregg has given up his pulpit; on the  
contrary, the report is to the effect that  
he continues to grace it "with the ad-  
miration of his flock." And it is not  
reported that the Rev. Gregg has taken  
steps to utilize the power he inherited  
so as to overthrow the iniquitous system  
that can enable an able-bodied man to  
sponge a living upon the toilers; on the  
contrary, it is reported that the Rev.  
Gregg is sermonizing upon the "sanctity  
of property," a thing that he is a living  
denial of.

It is not reported that the Rev. Dr.  
Gregg has given up his pulpit; on the  
contrary, the report is to the effect that  
he continues to grace it "with the ad-  
miration of his



# Correspondence

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## MUST BY ALL MEANS HAVE THE DAILY PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find \$1, for which send me the Daily for five months. We have been locked out here in the mines for two months, and I have just got started to work. We are, as usual, "busted," but I must have the only revolutionary daily in the English language if I have to borrow the money to pay for it. We must be prepared, as the mother of compromise loses ground, to take the misguided by the hand and show them the narrow path of strict principles and correct tactics that lead to a workers' republic.

Failing to do our duty we must sink deeper into the quicksand of capitalistic confusion and be a complete wreck, with the powers of darkness on the throne.

G. H. Fryhoff.

Mystic, Iowa, June 19.

## PULL OFF YOUR COATS AND DO LIKEWISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In spite of the torrid weather and the numerous mass meetings, the delegates to the International Sunday School convention, now assembled in this city and numbering some eight to ten thousand, and the noisy campaign they are making against sin and Satan, without either disconcerting Satan or diminishing sin, our comrades held last night another successful meeting. We sold 23 books. The Socialist Labor Party in Louisville is not quite "dead," as some of our good friends would like to see us. And we cannot afford to die now to please our "big" A. F. of L. men and their S. P. lieutenants.

I am glad to report two new subs since last meeting, one an annual and one semi-annual. We ask the "old guard" of veterans in the movement to pull off their coats and get into the ring. There is no time to be lost. Now is the best time in the world to make Socialists. Let us not let our enemies mock us, saying, "Oh, you Socialists are great people. You call yourselves revolutionaries, and yet many of you are so lazy politically that you would never get a co-operative commonwealth unless some enterprising saloon keeper would give you one free with a schooner of beer."

Whatever in this world is worth having in worth working for. The Socialist Republic is not going to drop down ready-made out of the skies; and we cannot drop a paper ballot in a tin box in charge of capitalist agents on election day and pull out the Co-operative Commonwealth, our vote-worshipping S. P. friends to the contrary notwithstanding.

All readers of The People in Louisville are invited to attend these open-air meetings. The committee in charge is doing its best to make them not only instructive and profitable to the heathen, but to Socialists and their families and friends as well.

Comrades, bring your women-folk. The emancipation of labor cannot be accomplished without the help of women.

J. H. A.

Louisville, Ky., June 21.

## GOOD METHODS OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We have to-day sent in \$8.00 for sub cards and literature. We would like to say to the comrades and sympathizers who read our press that we are of the opinion that it's the best policy to send for cards, bundles of People, leaflets or pamphlets, rather than donate. Then your cash does double duty: it keeps the plant going, and plants the seed that in time is bound to result in new material for our movement.

We have several readers here that appear to be permanent, whom we started with presenting with 3 months trial subs, some of whom paid afterward. We think that this policy will suit the management of our plant, as they have so expressed themselves in the columns of The People numerous times.

There certainly is not a reader but what can pick out one person who will try at least 3 months of the Weekly or that can spare the time to furnish a few copies for a few weeks or distribute a few leaflets, any and all of which work will count. Try some of these plans and you will be pleased with the results.

A. Anderson,

L. Ginter.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 15.

## SECTION KANSAS CITY TO THE FORE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Kansas City, Socialist Labor Party, has been holding street meetings twice weekly on 11th street and Grand avenue. Pioneer Local Union No. 8, I. W. W., has also been holding two street meetings weekly on the same corner, this making four meetings on the street during the week. The same men speak for both organizations. During these meetings there have been several persons who have taken issue with the speakers, and were handled as the exigency of each case required.

At the meeting on Saturday night, June 13th, while one of the speakers was talking, an individual made his appearance and immediately took issue with the speaker. For a few minutes there was a wordy combat between him and the speaker. He was invited to take the stand, and flamboyantly orated and wandered around for about 15 minutes. To review the arrant nonsense inflicted by this fellow on the audience is not my purpose. What I wish to point out is that when the meetings continue uninterrupted the audiences number from about a hundred to two hundred. But this particular individual, who was a Bryan supporter, by his loud mouthed interruptions, swelled the crowd of 150 to about four hundred.

While he was speaking there was not a murmur of applause; not a cheer; not the slightest approval from the audience. His closing sentence was to offer them Taft or Bryan. Neither name elicited any response. All intelligent observers know that loud public acclamations and hurrahs do not spell substantial support from the populace. But when the names of the pedestaled gods of the ruling class fail to elicit public acclaim it shows that the superstitions propagated by their supporters, and which weigh down the minds of the people, are being chipped, and chipped, and chipped, till the boulders fall away and the mind is less weighted.

To conclude this from one incident would not prove the case. But cumulative evidence gathered from many parts of the country could be brought forth to show that the minds of the workers are fast being freed from capitalist superstitions in all fields. This means that if all the pioneers of the Socialist Labor Party, backed by the activities and energies of the younger fighters, who have been attracted to the S. L. P. ranks, and all the membership and sympathizers, will continue their good work and keep advancing on the enemy, we shall soon be able to marshal the necessary strength to deprive the capitalist class of its power.

We wish to say to all our members and sympathizers, and also to our traveling comrades that we are, and have been, for more than two months holding meetings on the corner of 11th and Grand avenue. The Section meets every Sunday at 10 a. m. at 1333 Walnut street. Let all our sympathizers and members come to the business meetings. We want all our traveling comrades who pass through Kansas City to pay us a visit. Some of the comrades can always be found at the above address.

I am going to take it upon myself to say that the same invitation is extended to all members and sympathizers of the I. W. W. I will also say to the traveling members of the I. W. W., "When you hit Kansas City come to 1333 Walnut street. Some one is always there. Pioneer Local Union No. 8 meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m."

Chas. Rogers,  
Organizer Section Kansas City,  
Kansas City, June 13.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Are there any prints, proofs, or originals of my cartoons—that have no owner—I would like much to get hold of some, as everything I possessed was burned in the fire. I am particularly anxious to get "The Storm Centre, But Invulnerable," the original of which was burned.

Sidney Armer,  
585 Calif. Street,  
San Francisco, June 14.

## LO, THE MESSIAH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The People had just as well close up shop, the S. L. P. quit the field, the Industrial Workers get off the earth, and Marx's writings be relegated to the refuse pile. The whole bunch of you have been mistaken in your views of the socialist movement. The honor has been left to San Antonio to solve the whole question. Marx, Bebel, De Leon and other so-called shining lights in

the movement have been misleading the people. They are imbeciles compared with the intellectual lights we have in San Antonio. Dr. Fei of the S. P. says the whole matter will be "arbitrated."

Now, will you fellows stop your foolishness and get in line, and be "arbitrated"?

Bill B. Cook.  
San Antonio, Tex., June 15.

## APPRECIATES THE WORK OF THE PARTY AND ITS WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some time ago I received a notice from the office asking for support of the party press. Although I have always been a poor sub-letter, I will keep pegging away until I do my share of the necessary work. Those who would subscribe are like myself, out of a job and with poor prospects of getting one. To make matters worse, those who are in a position to try the paper are reading "Wilshire's" and the "Appeal" and cannot see that they are only supporting private ownership that tends to exploit the movement, but content themselves by looking at the financial end of the question. The above-named being cheap in price but dear in the long run, the unenlightened cannot see how he will be better himself by paying two or three times as much for what he thinks is practically the same thing. No wonder they of the S. P. know so little, yet read so much.

If these so-called Socialists papers of a so-called Socialist party could do any good to the working class, we might say go ahead. But they only mislead and befuddle those that would grasp the vital question of political and industrial unity.

When you do show the average S. P.ite how he is being skinned by his own crowd, he either drops his S. P. weapons and calmly submits to facts that he cannot dodge, or his whole argument consists of what he has heard of De Leon or that the S. L. P. is dying. Not one in ten know even part of the difference between the two parties.

The People is the only working class paper that dares to print the truth under any and all circumstances. It was the first paper to teach the value of the I. W. W. in this locality and was one of the main factors in causing some of the S. P. members to leave that organization and work for industrial unionism, which was something that we never heard of in the S. P.

Let those who would like to see the party and its press disband remember that a short lived dream awaits them if such a thing were possible to the party. The S. L. P. and its press is the only barrier that halts the fakir in and out of the Socialist movement, and let every man use all in his power to keep it going, as recent disclosures show whether we are liable to drift and how we are riding the storm.

Robt. Richardson.  
Rochester, Pa., June 22.

## ALASKAN "LAW AND ORDER."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The outrageous manner in which "law and order" is applied in these regions is worth relating. I arrived in the Tanana Valley, over the Vadder Trail, on Feb. 28. Some union men had been attacked on the trail. A warrant was sworn out against a man by the name of John Doe, and I was taken into jail, although my name is Peter Otman. But in this neck of the woods the high-handed methods practised by the powers that be against the workers out on strike is to be compared with those methods of Nevada and Colorado.

Of course at the trial I was turned loose, there being no evidence against me. I am only one of the many that are treated in this manner.

Peter L. Otman.  
Dome, Alaska, April 2.

## FROM JACK THE TAR BUCKET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just received a copy of the Daily People dated June 2nd. I see Jack Tar is "forsaken." I fail to see why he should be honored—a man who hires himself out to be drilled in the handling of fire arms for the purpose of destroying property and shooting his fellow man to satisfy the greed of that class which rules this nation. A similar lot rules all other nations. The armies and navies of the world are controlled by them, the capitalist class.

If Jack Tar would read the Daily People and some Labor News pamphlets for a year, and renew at the end of it, the same as I have done, he wouldn't be looking for honors for being a paid assassin.

It is a proven fact that the working class produce all wealth; but the system of exploitation which has gone on for many centuries has reached its zenith. We have now reached that stage of capitalism where the rights of free citizens are denied. There are thousands of workmen thrown out of work, forced to tramp the country, some to become criminals, others to get tired of life and commit suicide. Now, Mr. Jack Tar, you are an in-

telligent man; reason. According to the laws laid down governing the army none but the healthiest, most robust young men are eligible, the pride of the nation, who may have endurance in them enough to go through a campaign.

We read of the Round Table in Germany; some years past a like case occurred in England. Who are those men in those clubs? Mr. Jack Tar, I have spent the best part of my life at sea in the merchant service, performing a useful duty to my fellow man and woman in taking away the resources of one part of the globe in exchange for resources of other parts, all for the good of humanity. But what did I and my ship-mates get? the sum of \$12 and \$15 a month. We were shut out from the land for six long months at a time. This was the rations daily: three quarts of water (mind, in hot weather, three quarts for all purposes for 24 hours), one-eighth of an ounce of tea, two ounces sugar, one pound of bread, one pound and one-half of salt horse that had been in pickle for years, or one pound and a quarter of western pork, that was the change, day about; one quarter ounce of coffee, and lime juice. According to the act of the British Parliament that was what we got; and the bread was so hard that on our return to London we took some of it on shore and played quoits with it on a stone floor in the Sailors' Home. It would not break.

Now, Jack Tar, that is the sailor I would honor, who has performed useful service to mankind.

Perhaps you may hear from other sailors who, like me, are told "You are too old now to go to sea." And as there is no work on shore, I must starve or become a criminal and end this life in a prison cell after all the wealth that my kind and I have produced. During a large maritime strike in Australia, in 1889, the ship owners of Great Britain sent an ultimatum to the strikers: "We have eighty millions pounds sterling. We will spend that and crush you. So settle that strike!"

Jack the Tar Bucket.  
San Francisco, June 13.

## MORALITY AND IMMORALITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In our days, the days of the sheath gown and Anthony Comstock, the words moral and immoral are on most everybody's lips. Anthony Comstock threatens to arrest any woman, lady or no lady, who dares to appear in public dressed in—or undressed to—the sheath gown. A newspaper asks its readers to give their opinions on the sheath gown, as if said readers' opinions could change the decision of the czar of New York.

But what makes a thing immoral? Clearly, public opinion!

What is moral in Paris is immoral in New York. And some small country towns' populace would tar and feather anybody introducing New York's favorite Burlesque company or the latest creation in low-cut ball costumes.

It is with immorality as with much else. Seek and ye shall find. And there is to-day an amazing number of "detectives" in the United States.

A prude is often more prurient-minded than a prostitute, and some women who in public condemn writers like Alexander Dumas ( fils) find, in the privacy of their homes, that Il Decameron just appeals to their literary taste. And the men who applaud the doings of Mr. Comstock—the celebrated "Purity Witch Doctor," as G. Bernard Shaw nicknames him—ought to be congratulated.

Recently our illustrious President denied a petition for a pardon for a publisher who was guilty of the unspeakable crime of publishing Boccaccio's masterpiece as it has been published in all civilized countries. The publisher ought to have known that in this country the press is free after Mr. Comstock has mutilated the matter intended for publication and after the postmaster of Keokuk or some other world-centre has passed judgment on its admissibility to the mails.

But then the morals of our people, thanks to these measures, are above reproach—at any rate, so say the members of the Comstock brigade. Sancta simplicitas! The forbidden fruit is always the sweetest.

We may not see an undraped figure among the statues in New York's parks. A newspaper, reproducing the picture of art students at work copying from human form divine, may drap the female model and call attention to this great moral deed in a footnote—drapery arranged by this office—but does that show belief in the purity of the readers of the newspaper? To the pure everything is pure, the old saying goes, and the draping of the model indicates the opinion of the editor regarding the readers' morality. Or possibly it is just an instance of judging everyone by one's self.

In a truly moral society the monk

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. W. McA., ALTOONA, PA.—Now to your last question—

The concept "dirty work" and the question, Who will do the same under Socialism? proceeds from false habits of thought bred by the capitalist social order.

In the first place much of the work that is dirty to-day is so unnecessarily. Proper implements and expenditure of means would remove the dirtiness of the work. Capitalism is too stingy to pay for that.

In the second place, all work that society requires is honorable. If disagreeable, a less amount of time at it would be equivalent to longer time spent on more agreeable work. As the earnings would be the same and ample, the stigma that to-day attaches to the performing of dirty work would be removed. If sewers have to be cleaned, and one hour of work would be considered the equivalent of four hours at pleasanter work, all the force necessary to clean sewers would be ready at hand.

T. F. NEW YORK—The ballot laws do not affect the issue either way. Whatever the ballot laws may be, the requirements of a political campaign render necessary a permanent political organization.

It is a purely Anarchistic, that is, heels-over-head idea (unless the idea proceeds from deliberate crookedness) to imagine that men could, over night, acquire the information necessary to conduct a political campaign. Whatever the ballot laws are, familiarity with them is necessary. Whenever Industrial Unionism shall reflect its own political party that organization will not be insane enough to disband after each campaign, to start all over anew the next year.

Next question next week.

E. W. W., TORONTO, CANADA—It is not so much that "slanderers wield a powerful weapon," but that slanderers are weaklings. Weak must be he who can allow himself to be stung with slander.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your second question—

The membership of the I. W. W. reported at its third annual convention was 30,000.

H. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—The question why The People could not have a "Bargain Counter" should be addressed to the Business Manager.

R. W. T., ERIE, PA.—The lecturer is a sponger on the Labor Movement, in a small way. He never was in the S. L. P.

"RADICAL" LAWRENCE, MASS.—The office is not acquainted with William H. Walling's "Sexology."

S. A. S., WYALM, ALA.—Thomas

Living in celibacy and the nun carrying her virginity to the grave are as immoral as the debauched man and the prostitute woman. In the capitalist society the rich woman entertaining her coachman and the rich man keeping several mistresses are honest members, while the poor girl who through privations ends as a prostitute in the streets is so unspeakably low, that the charitable rich make exceptions in her case and withhold from "such as her" the scant charity they give otherwise.

Economic inequality is at the bottom of all immorality and "les extremes se touchent": the ultra-rich and the degraded poor meet in the mire, which Socialism will remove from this earth.

Axel Staal.

Jersey City Heights, N. J., June 24.

## TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year \$3.50, six months \$2.00,

## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

T. E. C. Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. L. P.

National Secretary, W. D. Forbes.

12 Wellington Road, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency).

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party

announcements can go in that are

not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## RECEPTION TO DELEGATES.

On SATURDAY evening July 4, the

Socialist Women will tender a recep-

tion to the delegates of the National

Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

The reception will be held in

Arlington Hall, 22 St. Mark's Place

beginning at 8 o'clock. Refreshments

will be served.

In addition a package party will be

given. Packages will be brought by

the ladies and the men will cart them

away. Proceeds to go to Section New

York. Admission free. Everyone

welcome.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-

Committee was held on Wednesday,

June 24th, at 28 City Hall Place.

Members present: Lechner, Malm-

berg, Orange, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Hall,

Schraff, Ball. Absent: Hammer,

Brauckmann, Wegener, Zimmermann,

Kihn, Schwartz, Archer. Archer ex-

cused. Hall elected chairman.

Minutes of previous meeting read

and adopted.

A card was received from Archer

asking to be excused from attending

meeting of June 10th, same was mailed

in time but did not arrive until after

meeting. Excused.

The secretary read the financial re-

port for two weeks ending June 20th,

as follows:

Income Expenses

June 12 \$23.05 \$18.30

" 20 9.95 19.80

The Press Committee reported hav-

ing received a letter from the secretary

of Scandinavian Socialist Federation

stating that a committee had been

elected to appear before the Sub-Com-

mittee in reference to Arbetaren mat-

ter. The committee appeared and

presented details regarding same.

Moved by Ball, seconded by Rosen-

berg, "to accept report as favorable."

Carried unanimously.

The secretary presented list of can-

didates who were willing to act on

special auditing committee (to audit

books of Party plant). Moved by

Manlon, seconded by Orange "that fol-

lowing members be elected to act on

committee: Chase, Berger, Teich-

lauf, Vollmer, Kihn." Carried unani-

mously.

Moved by Schraff, seconded by

Rosenberg, "that secretary be instructed

to issue call to sections to make nomi-

nations for members of N. E. C. Sub-

Committee for ensuing term." Carried

unanimously.

Correspondence: From Plainfield

and Essex Counties, N. J., San Pedro,

Los Angeles, Eureka, and San Fran-

cisco, Cal., Boston, Worcester, Holy-

oke and Sommerville, Mass., Rock-

ville and Mystic, Conn., Richmond and

Rensselaer, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Denver

Col., Providence, R. I., Houston, Tex.,

Kings County, N. Y., Hoquiam and

Tacoma, Wash., Allentown, Pa., and

Branch 2 South Hudson, N. J., giving

information in answer to circular let-

ter sent out by National Secretary.

Filed.

From Illinois S. E. C. sending min-

utes of state convention. Filed.

From Kings County, N. Y., asking

to have 25 stamps replaced which

were lost in the mail. Moved by

Lechner, seconded by Orange to grant

request. Carried unanimously.

From McConnell, Pittsburgh, Pa., giv-

ing information. Filed.

From Gilhous, Tacoma, Wash., giv-

ing information regarding affairs in

state of Washington, and sending fi-

nancial report. Answered and filed.

From Kansas City, Mo., stating that

Section has been reorganized and giv-

ing information regarding plan of agi-

tation. Answered and filed.

From Wade R. Parks, Seattle, Wash.,

offering his services as lecturer to tour

the West for the S. L. P. and I. W.

W. jointly, and stating that he has also

written to I. W. W. headquarters re-

garding same. Secretary instructed to

answer.

From Texas S. E. C. sending cre-

dentials of A. H. Dowler, delegate to

National Convention, and requesting

information. Answered and filed.

From Massachusetts S. E. C. sending

credentials of Brennan and Reimer,

delegates to convention. Filed.

From Section Westchester County,

N. Y., sending communication to N.

E. C. relative to decision of Sub-

Committee in regard to previous com-

munications. Moved by Malmberg

seconded, by Lechner to refer to N. E. C. Carried unanimously.

From German Branch, Braddock, Pa., in regard to having some delegate to convention, who can speak German, stop off at Braddock on his homeward trip. Answered and filed.

From Slaby, Milwaukee, Wis., requesting information. Filed.

From Georgewitch, Garfield, N. J., giving information regarding letter sent to him for translation. Filed.

The secretary reported having ordered badges for delegates to the convention. Meeting then adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Max Rosenberg,  
Secretary.

## CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada held on June 28 at 10 a.m. at Bathurst street. Bryce elected to chair. Absent: Forbes and Rodgers.

Minutes adopted with correction relative to G. A. Maves of Toronto being asked to send in names of prospective members to National Secretary and he would send same to Weekly People.

Communications: James M. Neve, Montreal, returning twelve due stamps, received and filed. Paul Augustine National Secretary of S. L. P. of U. S. enclosing letter from Pierson of Chicago, also asking if we would send fraternal delegates to their convention. Referred to unfinished business.

From Section London, asking N. E. C. to get out plan for reaching sympathizers who are willing to aid party propaganda work. Laid over for unfinished business.

Acting Secretary Courtenay reported not being able to locate Forbes to obtain M. A. Wood's address.

Unfinished business: Moved by Haselgrave, seconded by Weltzel, that acting secretary Courtenay write Pierson, asking and giving full particulars in reference to engaging him. Also that Secretary write all members at large for contributions. Carried.

Moved, seconded and carried that Section London's request be laid on table.

Moved by Haselgrave, seconded by Morrison, "that acting national secre- tary notify Section London that National Secretary Forbes has neglected his duties and refer them to clause B) page 12 of constitution. Carried.

New Business: Decided not to send fraternal delegates to U. S. convention on account of expense, but to send greetings instead.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrave, Rec. Sec'y.

## BUFFALO WORKINGMEN

Comrades and Friends:—Section Erie County, S. L. P., extends to you and your friends an invitation to attend the annual 4th of July excursion around Grand Island, on the double deck barge "Twentieth Century," and steamer Argosy. Dancing on boat. Good music. Refreshments will be served at reasonable prices.

Boat will leave foot of Ferry street at 9:30 a.m. sharp. The Committee guarantees a good time to you all. The tickets will be 35 cents for adults, and 15 cents for children. Stops will be made on the island. The readers of the Daily and Weekly People are especially invited to attend. The money made at this excursion will be used for campaign purposes.

The Committee.

## DETROIT INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' PICNIC.

The first grand picnic of the Industrial Workers of the World of Detroit will be held at "The Grunewald," Smith avenue near Chene street, on SATURDAY, July 4th, 1908. Good music; games and dancing. Take Baker street car going north. Tickets 15 cents.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Sections within two hours' ride of National Headquarters are hereby called upon to comply with the following resolution of the National Executive Committee, to wit:

"That all sections within two hours' ride from New York be instructed to submit to July Session of the N. E. C. a list of names of all members whom they recommend for service on Sub-Committee (giving their respective votes) and including also individual volunteers for that office."

The following sections are designated by this call:

Section Essex County, N. J.; Hoboken, N. J.; Passaic County, N. J.; So. Hudson, N. J., Br. I. and II; Union County, N. J.; Plainfield, N. J.; Kings County, N. Y.; New York County, N. Y.; Richmond County, N. Y.; Westchester County, N. Y.

No further notice will be given.

Paul Augustine,  
National Secretary.

## OPERATING FUND.

	OPERATING FUND.	GERMAN PARTY ORGAN OPERATING FUND.	MICHIGAN IN LINE.
R. Clausen, Spokane Wash.	\$ 5.00	Previously acknowledged ..... \$199.85	(Continued from page 1.)
L. Schanker, Denver, Colo.	1.00	Petter Faber, Kent, O. .... 1.00	which organizes or attempts to organize, individual workers against individual capitalists along craft lines; and
Wyo. ....	2.00	A. G., Cleveland, O. .... 50	Whereas, The efforts of the working class to abolish the capitalist system of production can only be accomplished by the working class if it organizes politically to oust the representatives of capital from its stronghold of governmental power, and also economically along industrial lines to wrest from the capitalist the industries of the country with the purpose of operating them for the benefit of all instead of the few; therefore be it
Sect. Monroe Co. N. Y. ....	2.00	Per Michael Alwerth, Los Angeles, Cal., on List No. 75: Michael Alwerth, \$1; L. C. Haller, \$1; Jos. Giltach, 75c; R. Olah, 25c; John Giltach, 50c; A. Demuth, \$1; Jas. C. Hurley, 25c; Geo. Edwards, 25c; Frank E. Appel, 50c; Jos. Kleinbauer, 50c; C. Deagle, 50c; Vaso Chupovitch, 50c; Aurela T. Corker, 25c; Mamie Shea, 25c; L. D. Bechtel, 50c; 8.00	Resolved, That we recognize the industrial union of the working class, proceeding from the principle of the class struggle, as the only economic organization that a Socialist can consistently support.
Sect. Plainfield, N. J. ....	1.00	ON UNITY.	ON UNITY.
J. Levoy, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	25	Whereas, Real unity of Socialists of this or any other country will be attained not so much by uniting different organizations, as it will by acquiring identical views as regards the purpose and aim of the Socialist movement, and the means, principles and forms of organization as dictated by given conditions under which the movement must develop, we nevertheless command the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. for its proposition of unity sent to the S. P. being based upon a request and attitude upon vital principles adopted by the International Socialist Congress as a step toward working out unity under more favorable conditions; and	
A. Demuth, " ....	50	Whereas, The rejection, on two occasions, by the S. P. of this proposition, only emphasized its unsocialist and utopian character; therefore be it	Whereas, The rejection, on two occasions, by the S. P. of this proposition, only emphasized its unsocialist and utopian character; therefore be it
L. C. Haller, " ....	1.00	Resolved, That we call upon all militant class-conscious workers and Socialists to redouble their efforts of agitation to educate and work to disseminate the principles and ideas that make for unity.	Resolved, That we call upon all militant class-conscious workers and Socialists to redouble their efforts of agitation to educate and work to disseminate the principles and ideas that make for unity.
M. Alwerth, " ....	1.00	PARTY PRESS.	PARTY PRESS.
Wyo. ....	1.		